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Dr. Cohen frankly admits that he heard of Lhamon's work and that Dr. Lhamon is given priority by everybody including himself and then claims priority for himself for the right side of the heart! As a matter of fact Lhamon's specimens showing injections on both sides, which are still in this laboratory, and which were described in his paper, were made over half a year before Dr. Cohen heard of how they were made through Drs. MacCallum and Oppenheimer.

Dr. Lhamon's manuscript on "The Sheath of the Sino-ventricular Bundle" which is still on file, was finished on July 22, 1911, and officially accepted for publication in the *American Journal of Anatomy* on November 3 of the same year. Because Dr. Lhamon had left the United States to accept an assistant professorship in the Philippine Medical School in August, 1911, a clerical error in the address caused a delay of several months in the return of the manuscript to the publishers. Hence the article did not appear till March, 1912, three months after Dr. Cohen's publication.

It is significant that there also is internal evidence in Dr. Cohen's report and in Dr. Oppenheimer's discussion which clearly betrays the origin of their ideas. But comment upon this is unnecessary and I make this statement of the facts only in the interests of truth and in justice to Dr. Lhamon and this laboratory.

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STANFORD UNIVERSITY,
September 20, 1915

THE PISTILLATE SPIKELET IN *ZEa MAYS*

HUNT¹ makes the statement that in the pistillate spikelet in *Zea Mays*, each spikelet is two flowered, the lower one being abortive. Our most recent work on the grasses, by Hitchcock² contains a similar statement, as do all of the other botanical text-books examined which treat of this subject. The prevailing idea seems to be that the pistillate spikelet in this species never contains more than one well-developed flower.

¹ "Cereals in America," p. 147, Orange Judd Company, 1904.

² "A Text-book of Grasses," p. 161, The Macmillan Company, 1914.

I had occasion some time ago to prepare material of corn spikelets for a class in systematic botany, and as I was growing the Country Gentleman variety of corn in my garden at the time, I used this. I was unable, however, to find any indication of the sterile flower in many of the spikelets, which led to closer observation. I soon discovered that some of the spikelets had two well-developed flowers inside each pair of glumes, and that others had but one such flower and another one partially developed. All gradations occurred in the same ear between spikelets with but one well-developed flower and those which had two.

Those who are familiar with this variety of corn will probably remember that the grains are irregularly arranged on the cob in many places, and that they do not always occur in regular rows as is commonly the case in corn. This irregularity is probably due to the fact that the development of the second flower in many of the spikelets tends to throw some of the grains out of alignment.

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A REMARKABLE FLIGHT OF CADDIS FLIES AND CHIRONOMIDS

ON the evening of September 8, 1909, while the writer was crossing the upper part of Currituck Sound, N. C., the air seemed filled with flying insects. They were so numerous over the water that vision was restricted to a much shorter radius than usual. The constant impacts of the insects against the face became annoying, the more so that they maintained their frequency throughout the six-mile sail across the sound.

Early the next morning I boarded the small steamer *Comet*, which had come from many miles down the Sound during the night. On this boat there was plentiful evidence of the swarm of insects. There was a layer of insects between the glass cover and the poster, concealing the print in every one of the framed shipping regulations and notices of various kinds about the steamer. How the